

Herrick-Schaeffer described under the name of *albicostaria* a species from the West Indies, which for a long while I considered might be the same with this, but a close study of a specimen, which I think should bear his name, taken by the late J. A. Grossbeck at Curacoa, and others from Porto Rico through the kindness of Geo. B. Engelhardt, leads me to believe them quite distinct. Later, it may be possible to confirm this opinion by comparison of genitalic mounts.

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**A KEY TO THE NORTH AMERICAN GENERA OF  
CÆNOSIINÆ (DIPTERA, ANTHOMYIIDÆ).**

By J. R. MALLOCH, Urbana, Ill.

The members of this subfamily may be distinguished from other anthomyiids by the following combination of characters:

Under-surface of scutellum bare; sternopleural bristles 3 in number, arranged almost invariably in a nearly equilateral triangle, if 4 are present the additional one is ventrad of the lower posterior one; hypopleura and pteropleura bare; anterior supralar bristle absent or very minute; eyes of both sexes separated by about one third the width of head; frontal cruciate bristles absent; sixth vein of wing usually incomplete, complete only in *Neochirosia*.

The early stages are but poorly represented in my material—the only 2 species I have reared being found in the larval stage under bark of fallen trees and in rotten wood.

The imagines of most, if not all, of the species are predaceous, feeding upon minute insects such as Chironomidae, Sciaridae, etc.

KEY TO GENERA.

1. Sixth vein of wing extending to margin ..... *Neochirosia*.
- Sixth vein of wing discontinued considerably before margin ..... 2.
2. Frons much broader than long, distinctly narrowed anteriorly, inner margin of eye concave above, the width of either eye viewed from above not greater than half the width of frons ..... *Schoenomyza*.
- Frons at least as long as broad, usually very much longer, width of eye about equal to that of frons ..... 3.

3. Mesonotum with 4 pairs of postsutural dorso-central bristles, .  
*Tetramerinx.*
- Mesonotum with at most 3 pairs of postsutural dorso-central bristles 4.
4. Arista with very long plumosity; abdomen in male with 5 dorsal segments visible .....*Pentacricia.*
- Arista short-haired, pubescent, or bare; abdomen in male with 4 dorsal segments visible ..... 5.
5. Frons much produced beyond anterior margin in eye, usually from one third to one half the length of eye; arista pubescent, much thickened on basal half; face receding towards mouth; last abdominal segment in female armed with chitinised hooks .....*Phyllogaster.*
- Frons very slightly produced beyond anterior margin of eye; arista slender except at extreme base; face almost vertical in profile; last abdominal segment in female not armed with chitinised hooks .. 6.
6. Squamæ small, subequal; male with large ventral subapical appendages .....*Hoplogaster.*
- Squamæ rather large, under scale much larger than upper ..*Coenosia.*

I consider that the minute distinctions between *Cænosia*, *Caricea*, *Dexiopsis* and *Limnospila* are not sufficiently constant nor are they so evident that they can be depended upon as characters for the differentiation of genera. I therefore place all species of these so-called genera in *Cænosia*.

*Neochirosia* gen. nov.—Generic characters: slender, closely resembling *Chirosia* in habitus. Eyes widely separated in both sexes, cruciate frontal bristles absent; orbital bristles long; antennæ shorter than face, third joint but little longer than second, rounded apically; arista almost bare, slender, swollen at immediate base; cheeks rather high, bristly on lower margin; proboscis fleshy. Anterior supra-alar bristle distinct, almost one third as long as posterior one; 4 pairs of postsutural dorso-centrals present; sternopleural bristles in an almost equilateral triangle. Abdomen slender, subcylindrical; basal segment distinct but short; hypopygium small, the ventral recurved processes chitinised, last ventral segment with a deep V-shaped central incision. Legs slender, strongly bristled; claws and pulvilli subequal in length. Sixth vein of wings complete, seventh extending almost to margin.

*Neochirosia setiger* sp. n.—Male and female: length 5 mm.; black, covered with slight but distinct pruinescence. Head with distinct silky yellowish white pile; palpi black; antennæ black. Thorax not vittate, slightly shining. Abdomen colored as thorax, without distinct markings. Legs black, tibiæ and tarsi yellowish testaceous. Squamæ gray. Halteres yellow. Wings slightly brownish, especially anteriorly.

Orbits exceeding anterior margin of eye about as far as width of third antennal joint; cheek about half as high as eye, the latter almost exactly circular in outline. Acrostichals 2-rowed; scutellum with a very long pair

of bristles situated on disc beyond middle, a smaller pair proximad of these, and a very small pair at apex. Fore tibiæ with 2 bristles, one on the posterior surface near middle and another on anterior surface nearer to apex; mid tibiæ with 5 bristles, 2 on anterior, 2 on posterior, and 1 on antero-ventral surface, the upper bristles weakest; hind tibiæ with 6 bristles, 1 antero-ventral, 1 anterior, 2 antero-dorsal, and 2 postero-dorsal.

Type locality, White Heath, Ill., May 28 and 30, 1916.

I found this species rather scarce amongst undergrowth in a wood along the bank of the Sangamon River.

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### A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF ANTHOMYIIDÆ (DIPTERA).

BY J. R. MALLOCH, Urbana, Ill.

The genus described herewith is readily separated from any other in the family except *Proboscimyia* and *Dolichoglossa* by the remarkably slender, elongate proboscis.

The genus *Proboscimyia* was described by Bigot in 1883.\* In 1885† he redescribed, or rather more fully described, the same genus and species, altering the generic name to *Proboscidomyia*, the correct form, in my opinion. I retain the original form of the name. In neither description is there any mention made of the character of hairing of the arista, but as the genus is compared with *Anthomyia* we may assume that it was either short-haired or pubescent.

In 1897 Stein described *Dolichoglossa*‡ and compared it with *Hammomyia* and *Hylephila*. No mention is made of *Proboscimyia*, and judging from the descriptions of the two genera I consider that there is but little doubt they are synonymous.

The present genus differs from the foregoing in having the arista extremely long-haired. The species differs also in having the legs yellow.

*Neohylemyia* gen. nov. *Male*.—Eyes narrowly separated; frons slightly protruded anteriorly; antennæ as in *Hylemyia*; arista globose at base, very

\* Bull. Ent. Soc. France, p. xxx.

† Ann. Ent. Soc. France, p. 266.

‡ Berl. Ent. Zeitschr., Vol. 42, p. 230.